

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Knotz, Carlo M., Mia K. Gandenberger, Flavia Fossati, Giuliano Bonoli. “A Recast Framework for Welfare Deservingness Perceptions” *Social Indicators Research*

1. Recruitment procedure & ethical reimbursement, US AMT sample

When recruiting respondents via AMT, we relied on the *Guidelines for Academic Requesters*.¹ Participants (“workers”) were eligible if they had already completed more than 1000 tasks on AMT and had an approval rating of their work of at least 97% to ensure a certain level of response quality. After selecting the task, workers meeting these criteria were presented with a small introductory text and a link to the survey, which was hosted by Qualtrics. The workers were offered 1.40 USD for participating; this payment corresponds to an hourly wage of approximately 12 USD and is a relatively generous remuneration for AMT tasks in the US.

2. Sample characteristics and results, US AMT sample

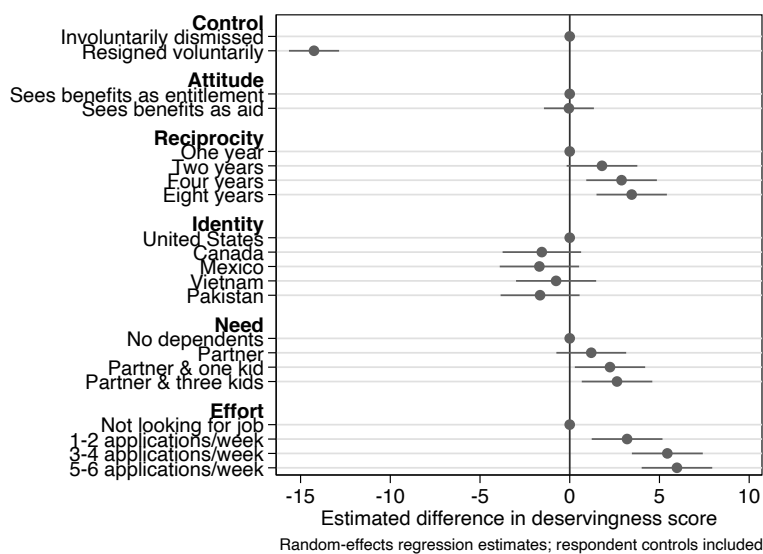


Figure S1: Estimation results based on AMT Sample

¹ Accessible at https://wearedynamo.fandom.com/wiki/Guidelines_for_Academic_Requesters, last accessed on 7 November 2019

	(1)		(2)	
Vignette variables:				
Involuntarily dismissed	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Resigned voluntarily	-14.26*	(0.71)	-14.29*	(0.72)
Sees benefits as entitlement	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Sees benefits as aid	-0.05	(0.71)	0.02	(0.71)
One year	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Two years	1.80	(1.00)	1.85	(1.01)
Four years	2.90*	(1.00)	2.95*	(1.01)
Eight years	3.46*	(1.00)	3.52*	(1.01)
United States	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Canada	-1.55	(1.12)	-1.59	(1.12)
Mexico	-1.66	(1.13)	-1.71	(1.13)
Vietnam	-0.74	(1.14)	-0.80	(1.15)
Pakistan	-1.62	(1.12)	-1.67	(1.13)
No dependents	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Partner	1.21	(0.99)	1.16	(1.00)
Partner & one kid	2.24*	(1.00)	2.21*	(1.01)
Partner & three kids	2.64*	(1.00)	2.58*	(1.01)
Not looking for job	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
1-2 applications/week	3.18*	(1.01)	3.18*	(1.01)
3-4 applications/week	5.42*	(1.01)	5.52*	(1.01)
5-6 applications/week	5.95*	(1.00)	6.00*	(1.01)
Respondent variables:				
Age			-0.05	(0.12)
Female			0.00	(.)
Male			1.69	(2.25)
Less than high school			0.00	(.)
High school or equivalent			-38.86*	(19.09)
Some college or associate's degree			-37.84*	(19.00)
Bachelor's degree			-32.50	(18.92)
Graduate or prof. degree			-26.18	(19.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native			0.00	(.)
Asian			20.82	(19.74)
Black or African American			30.73	(18.98)
Hispanic			18.77	(19.49)
Other			21.84	(20.75)
White			20.29	(19.00)
Constant	58.78*	(1.80)	70.35*	(26.86)
SD(constant)	19.22*	(0.85)	17.63*	(0.80)
SD(residual)	17.62*	(0.27)	17.66*	(0.27)
Observations (vignette evaluations)	2504		2488	
Respondents	313		311	
Chisq. (model p-value)	464.21	(0.000)	511.19	(0.000)

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<.05

Table S1: Detailed estimation results (AMT sample)

Comparison	p-value	Degrees of freedom	Chi-squared
C+E vs. NICER	0.006	10	24.83
C+R vs. NICER	0.000	10	54.38
NICER vs. CARINE	0.942	1	0.01

Table S2: Model comparisons using likelihood ratio tests

	CARIN	NICER
N	2504	2504
AIC	22282.8	22243.8
BIC	22370.2	22342.9

Table S3: Direct model comparison using information criteria

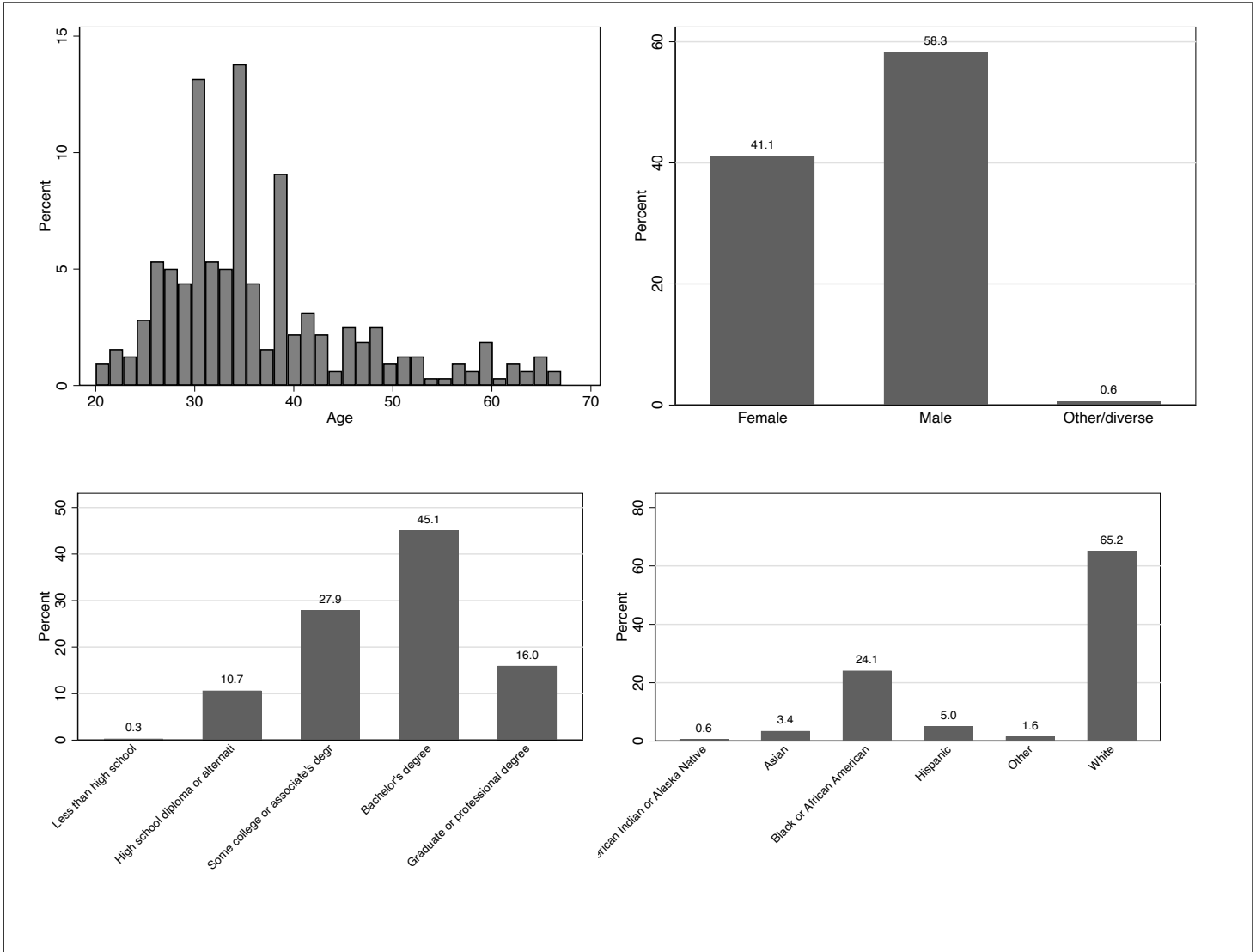


Figure 2: AMT sample characteristics

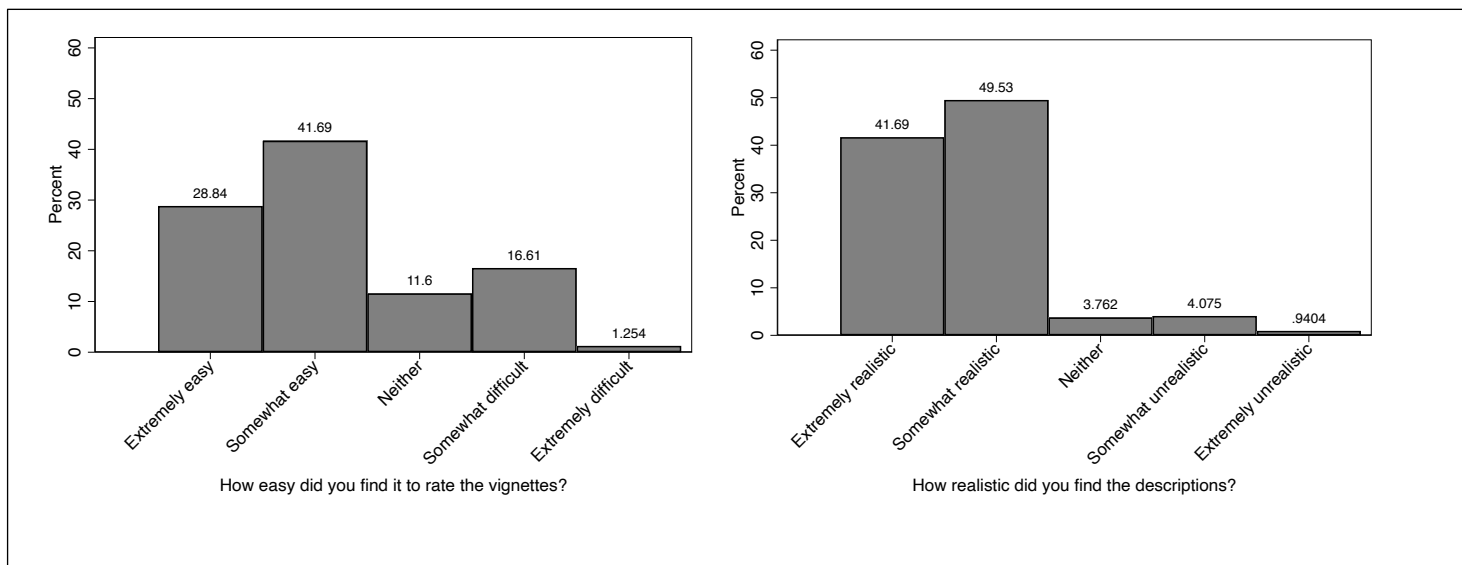
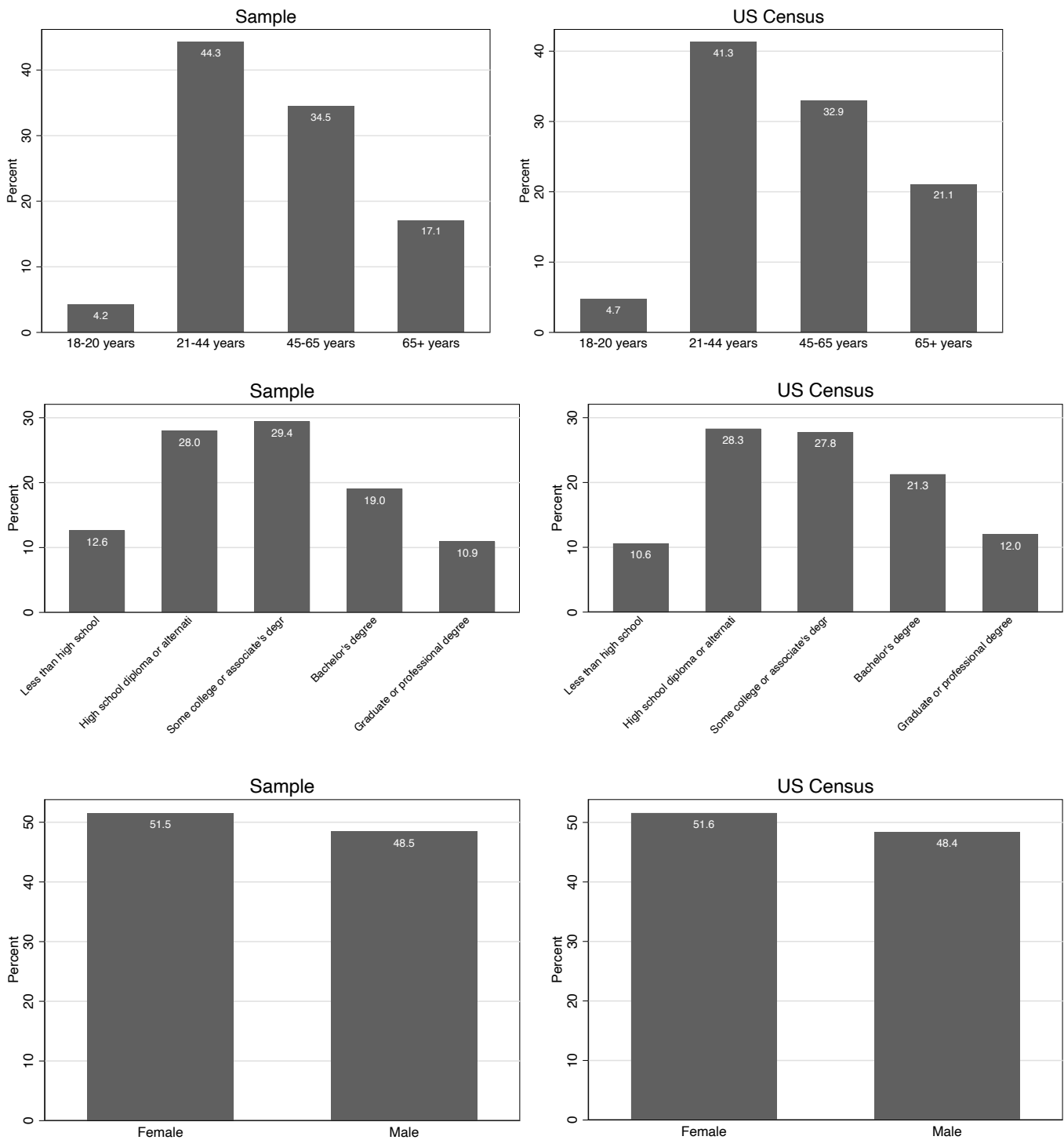


Figure 3: Respondents' evaluations of vignette quality (AMT sample)

3. Sample characteristics & detailed estimation results, main data (US)



Notes: US Census figures based on 2019 data from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/age-and-sex/2019-age-sex-composition.html>; last access on November 27, 2020; all census figures computed for population aged 18 and older. Age groups correspond to age groups used by US Census Bureau.

Figure 4: Sample demographics & US Census comparison

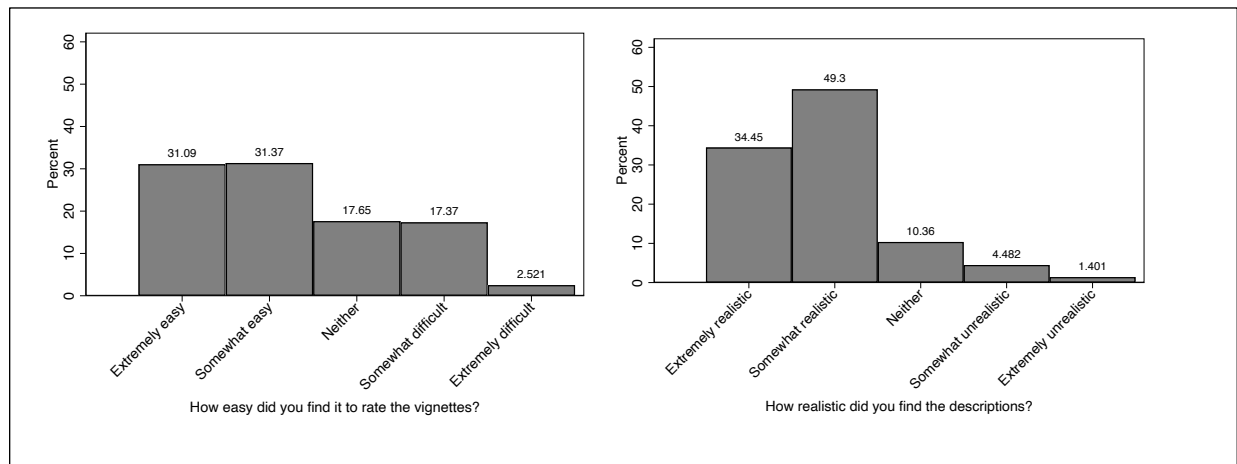


Figure 5: Respondents' evaluations of vignette quality (main data, US)

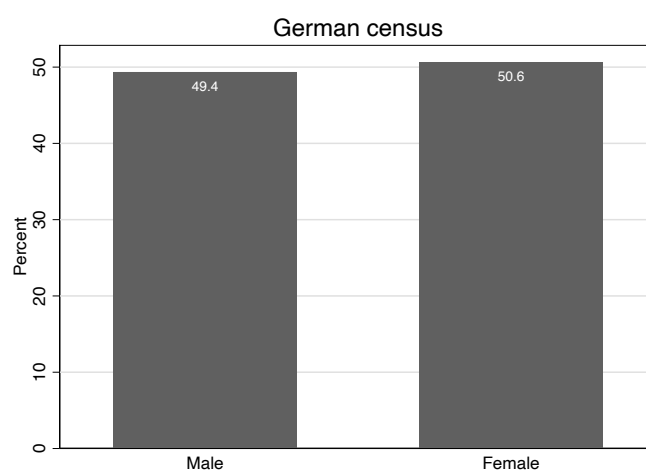
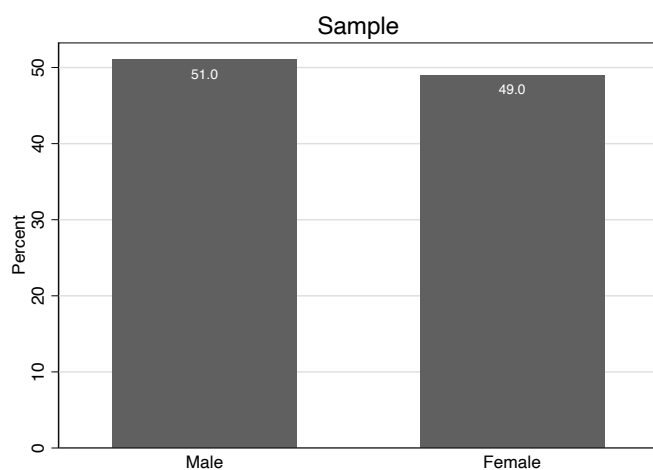
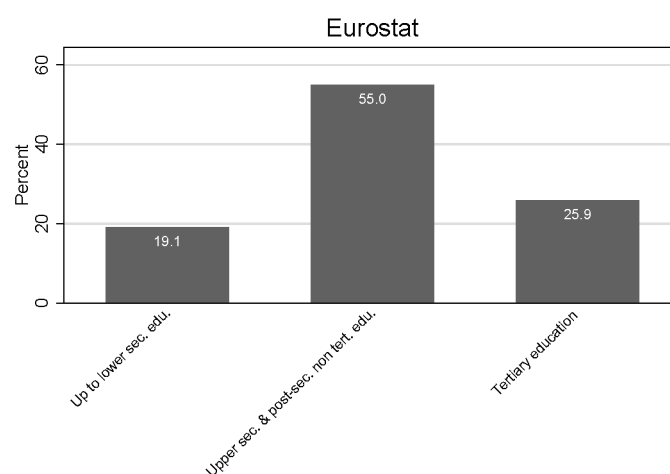
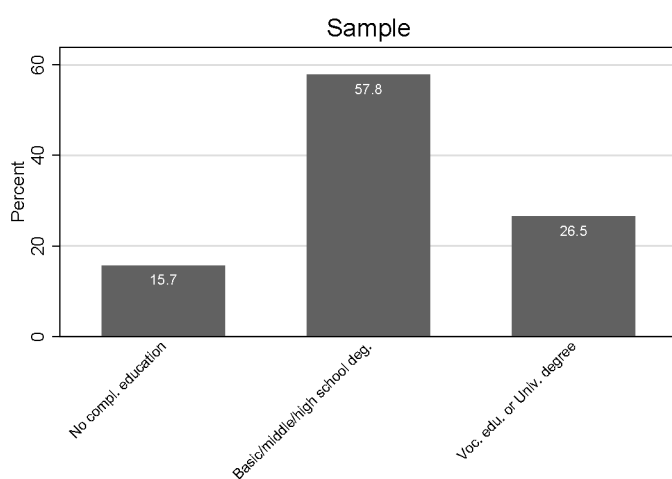
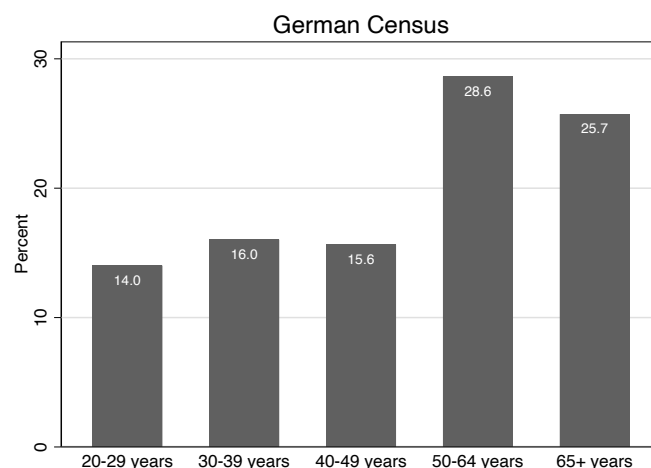
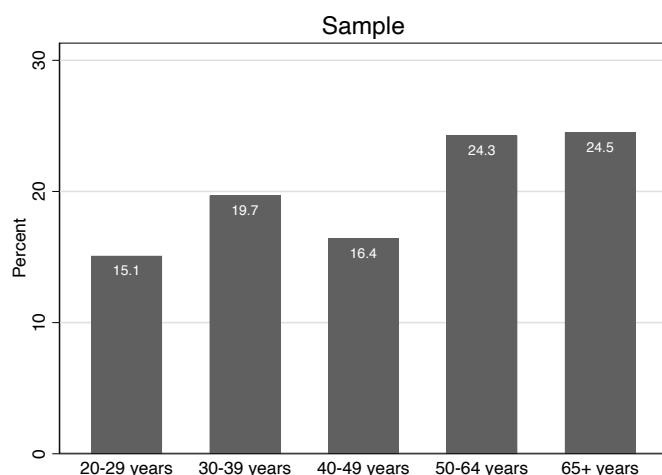
	(1)		(2)	
Vignette variables:				
Involuntarily dismissed	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Resigned voluntarily	-12.45*	(0.65)	-14.37*	(0.80)
Sees benefits as entitlement	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Sees benefits as aid	1.52*	(0.65)	1.80*	(0.80)
One year	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Two years	0.89	(0.92)	0.81	(1.14)
Four years	2.62*	(0.92)	3.05*	(1.13)
Eight years	4.83*	(0.92)	5.15*	(1.12)
United States	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Canada	-2.42*	(1.02)	-2.76*	(1.27)
Mexico	-1.68	(1.03)	-2.06	(1.27)
Vietnam	-3.52*	(1.05)	-3.40*	(1.28)
Pakistan	-3.51*	(1.04)	-3.30*	(1.27)
No dependents	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Partner	1.04	(0.91)	1.88	(1.11)
Partner & one kid	1.70	(0.92)	1.34	(1.13)
Partner & three kids	1.65	(0.92)	2.67*	(1.13)
Not looking for job	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
1-2 applications/week	7.66*	(0.92)	9.10*	(1.13)
3-4 applications/week	8.92*	(0.93)	10.30*	(1.14)
5-6 applications/week	8.88*	(0.92)	9.80*	(1.13)
Respondent variables:				
Age			-0.19*	(0.10)
Female			0.00	(.)
Male			2.81	(2.95)
Less than high school			0.00	(.)
High school or equivalent			-1.11	(5.01)
Some college or associate's degree			-1.00	(5.14)
Bachelor's degree			-3.22	(5.25)
Graduate or prof. degree			7.21	(6.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native			0.00	(.)
Asian			-16.90	(23.00)
Black or African American			-24.39	(22.34)
Hispanic			-17.80	(22.42)
Other			-24.24	(25.28)
White			-28.42	(21.97)
Income			-0.00	(0.00)
Constant	49.61*	(1.77)	83.58*	(23.01)
SD(constant)	21.90*	(0.88)	20.80*	(1.00)
SD(residual)	17.25*	(0.24)	18.11*	(0.30)
Observations (vignette evaluations)	2848		2096	
Respondents	356		262	
Chisq. (model p-value)	553.54	(0.000)	516.95	(0.000)

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<.05

Table 4: Detailed estimation results (main sample, US)

4. Sample characteristics & detailed estimation results, main data (DE)



Notes: German census figures based on 2019 data from <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online?operation=ergebnistabelleUmfang&levelindex=3&levelid=1606481970487&downloadname=12211-0002#abreadcrumb> (age) and <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/Tabellen/liste-zensus-geschlecht-staatsangehoerigkeit.html> (gender); both last access on November 27, 2020; Age groups are aggregated to 10-year intervals from census figures, which are in 5-year intervals. The education figures are based on Eurostat data for the year 2019 on the distribution of educational attainment [edat_lfs_9904] for the population between the ages from 15 to 74 (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/EDAT_LFS_9904_custom_306170/default/table?lang=en).

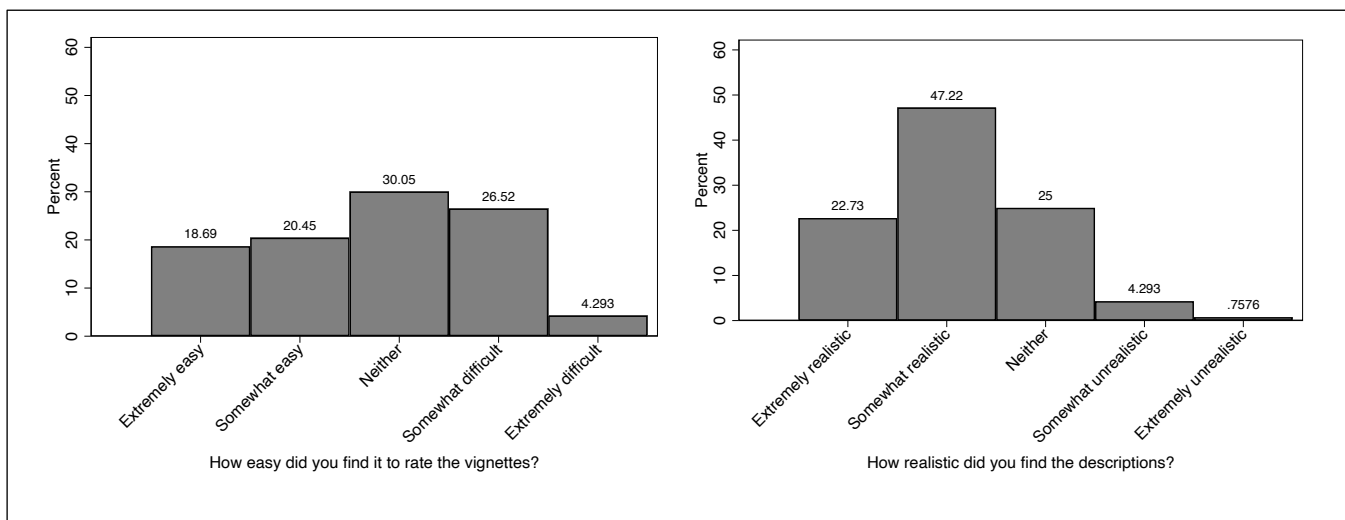


Figure 6: Respondents' evaluations of vignette quality (main data, DE)

	(1)		(2)	
Vignette variables:				
Involuntarily dismissed	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Resigned voluntarily	-6.67*	(0.53)	-8.23*	(0.59)
Sees benefits as entitlement	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Sees benefits as aid	0.56	(0.53)	0.24	(0.59)
One year	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Two years	1.89*	(0.75)	1.19	(0.83)
Four years	2.09*	(0.74)	1.75*	(0.82)
Eight years	5.66*	(0.74)	5.29*	(0.83)
Germany	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Austria	-0.16	(0.83)	-0.78	(0.92)
Italy	-1.89*	(0.83)	-2.90*	(0.93)
Romania	-4.61*	(0.85)	-5.40*	(0.95)
Morocco	-4.11*	(0.84)	-3.89*	(0.92)
No dependents	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
Partner	0.12	(0.74)	0.91	(0.82)
Partner & one kid	0.99	(0.74)	1.37	(0.83)
Partner & three kids	1.66*	(0.75)	2.70*	(0.83)
Not looking for job	0.00	(.)	0.00	(.)
1-2 applications/week	6.09*	(0.75)	7.02*	(0.83)
3-4 applications/week	7.23*	(0.75)	8.08*	(0.83)
5-6 applications/week	7.60*	(0.74)	8.41*	(0.82)
Respondent variables:				
Age			-0.07	(0.07)
Male			0.00	(.)
Female			-0.51	(2.27)
No compl. education			0.00	(.)
Basic or middle school degree			-3.41	(4.56)
Abitur			-0.36	(4.97)
Vocation. education			0.12	(4.93)
University degree			-2.88	(5.23)
Income			-0.00	(0.00)
Constant	55.54*	(1.43)	64.83*	(5.17)
SD(constant)	19.10*	(0.73)	17.52*	(0.81)
SD(residual)	14.77*	(0.20)	13.51*	(0.22)
Observations (vignette evaluations)	3168		2160	
Respondents	396		270	
Chisq. (model p-value)	412.28	(0.000)	425.67	(0.000)

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<.05

Table 5: Detailed estimation results (main data, DE)

<i>Study</i>	<i>Control</i>	<i>Attitude</i>	Operationalization			<i>Notes</i>
			<i>Reciprocity</i>	<i>Identity</i>	<i>Need</i>	
van Oorschot (2000)	Multiple: being unable vs. unwilling to work; disabled as result of work vs. result of own behavior; weak health vs. strong health	Not measured	Pensioners vs. young; Work record	Ethnic minority; asylum seeker; illegal aliens	Jobless; single vs. double income household; with vs. without children; low vs. high education	Mentions 'social risk' - being sick, widowed, disabled, pensioner - as additional criterion (p. 38) Control most important, then Identity, then Reciprocity; Need less important
van Oorschot (2006)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Hierarchy of deservingness via comparison between claimant groups (& immigrants)
van Oorschot (2008)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Comparison between native claimants and immigrants
Reeskens & van der Meer (2018)	Reason for migration; reason for unemployment	Reintegration strategy (looking for job or not)	Employment record; reintegration strategy	Foreign origin & length of residence	Previous salary, family size	
Kootstra (2016)	Effort to find new job	Not measured	Work history	Ethnic background, migration status	Having family or not	Does not rely solely on CARIN

Jeene et al. (2014)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Hierarchy of deservingness via comparison between claimant groups Hierarchy of deservingness via comparison between claimant groups
Laenen & Meulemann (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	
Reeskens & van der Meer (2017)	Reason for unemployment (company reorganization vs. unprofessional work attitude)	Volunteering or not	Actively looking for work vs. not looking for work vs. <i>actively looking for work & volunteering</i>	Country of origin	Last net salary & family size	
de Vries (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Implicit & explicit beliefs about benefit claimants
van Doorn & Bos (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	News coverage of benefit claimants
Lepianka (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	News coverage of benefit claimants
Uunk & van Oorschot (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Comparison between claimant groups

Buss et al. (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Attitudes toward conditionality of unemployment benefits
Roosma & Jeene (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Comparison between claimant groups
Blomberg et al. (2017)	Aggrement to: claimants are lazy	Not measured	Aggrement to: claimants have contributed or will contribute to welfare state	Agreement to: anyone can end up needing social assistance	Agreement to: Most of those receiving social assistance really need it	
de Wilde (2017)	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	No clear operationalization of criteria; overlaps between criteria
van der Aa et al. (2017)	Lifestyle choices & compliance with treatment	Lifestyle choices & compliance with treatment	Chosen level of health insurance coverage	Not measured	Medical need & financial abilities	
Kootstra (2017)	Agreement to: benefit claimants would not need help if they tried harder	Agreement to: benefit claimants do not appreciate sufficiently that they are receiving taxpayer money	Agreement to: benefit claimants take out more than they contribute	Agreement to: Sympthasize with resp. benefit claimant group	Agreement to: benefit claimants not really in need; spend money reckless	Comparison between perceptions of different ethnic groups
Kumlin et al. (2017)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	General attitudes toward welfare state, redistribution, welfare chauvinism

Sadin (2017)	Reasons for wealth	Reasons for wealth	Not measured	Not measured	Not measured	
Ragusa (2017)	Stereotypes of rich (e.g. productive & philanthropical vs. greedy & corrupt)	Not directly measured	Stereotypes of rich (hard working & entrepreneurial vs. entitled)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Stereotypes of rich; only control & reciprocity really matter
Larsen (2008)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Differences in attitudes toward claimant groups (old, working-age, young unemployed)
Laenen et al. (2019)	Inductive measurement	Inductive measurement	Inductive measurement	Inductive measurement	Inductive measurement	Qualitative study; deservingness criteria are attributed to statements from focus group participants
Uunk & van Oorschot (2019)	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	Not directly measured	General solidarity with unemployed and its dependence on economic context
Buss (2019)	Age; reason for unemployment	Not measured	Age; being parent	Ethnicity	Being parent	

Table 6: Summary of results of literature review

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